

WUNSCH, J.

WUMSCH, J.

WUMSCH, J. New equipment for measuring steam purity in high-pressure boilers. p. 315.

Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1956

ENERGETIKA

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

WUNSCH, J.

The use of ferrous concrete wedges in construction. p. 239. Vol. 19  
No. 1/3, 1956. KOZLEMENI. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1  
January 1956.

WUNSCH, J.

Treatment of feed water for highpressure boilers in the second Five-Year Plan.

P. 234, (Strojoelekrotechnicky Casopis) Vol. 8, no. 5, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

WUNSCH, J., inz.; KADLEC, V., inz.; BRODSKY, A., inz.

New method of removing oxygen from demineralized feed  
water and condensates in high-pressure electric power  
plants and heating plants. Energetika Cz 12 no.10:515-520  
0 '62.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Dukla, Praha.

WUNSCH, K.

Seismographic measurement of the effects of vibrations caused by the blasting  
of mud on the construction site of a dam across Templin Lake near Berlin.

P. 331. (ZELEZNICNI TECHNIKA.) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 5, No. 12, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

WUNSCH, L.  
WUNSCH, L.

3315. Complexometric titrations (chelatometry).  
XIII. The determination of scandium. L. Wunsch.  
(*Coll. Czech. Chem. Commun.*, 1955, 20, 131; *Horváth*,  
111).—Conditions for the direct and indirect  
complexometric determination of Sc with EDTA  
(disodium salt), with Eriochrome black T as indicator,  
have been studied, and satisfactory results  
have been obtained. By masking with KCN and  
dimercaptopropanol, Sc can be determined in the  
presence of Zn, Cd, Ni, Co, Hg or Cu, or of small  
amounts of Pb, Bi or Fe. [This is a translation into  
German of a paper originally published in *Chem.*  
*Listy*, 1955, 49, 843.] N. E.

Wunsch, L.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/ Analytical Chemistry. General Problems. G-1

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27108.

Author : L. Wunsch.

Title : Complexometric Titration in Industrial Practice.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1956, 6, No. 11, 456 - 459.

Abstract: Review. Bibliography with 31 titles.

Card 1/1

WUNSCH, L.

Application of ion exchangers in analytic inorganic chemistry.

P. 24 (Chemie, Vol. 9, no. 1, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

Wunsch, Ludek

E-1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry - General Topics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 32143

Author : Ludek Wunsch

Inst : Combined Application of Complexometry (Chelatometry)

Title : and Ion Exchange Resins.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 2, 376-378; Sb. chekhol. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No 4, 1339-1341

Abstract : The selective separation of cations by their elution from a chromatographic column with complex producing reagents is very effective, but an analytic treatment of very dilute eluates is difficult. The new method consists in a selective elution of cations with titrated solutions of ethylene-diaminetetraacetic acid or Hunt's reagent sometimes combined with other complex forming reagents and in a reversed titration of the eluate by ordinary complexometric methods. A high selectivity in

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry - General Topics.

E-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 32143

respect of a determined cations or a cation group can be attained by using a corresponding eluent. The separation of Ca from Mg is presented as an example. At the separation of more complicated cation mixtures, the selective elution with complexones of different pH, or the cation elution with selective complex forming reagents is applied. The complex forming reagents are for example: triethanolamine (separation of Sc and Al), malic acid (separation of Sc from Ca, Mg, Ba, Sr and other cations), tiron (separation of Fe, Ti and Al from Ca and Mg) and cyanide.

Card 2/2

20

WUNSCHE, I.

Potentiometric determination of alkali reserves and carbonates  
in the fluids of the body. Coll. Czech 29 no. 9:2252-2259 S '64.

1. Bezirksanstalt fur Volksgesundheit, Bezirkskrankenhaus, Usti  
nad Labem.

WUNSCH, Ludek

Contribution to colorimetric micro-determination of iron in  
the blood plasma with the aid of  $\alpha', \alpha''$  - bipyridine. Cas.lek.  
cesk. 99 no.45:1416-1419 4 N '60.

1. Ustredni laborator KUNZ, Usti nad Labem, prednosta MUDr.

Z. Kulenda.

(PYRIDINES pharmacol)  
(IRON blood)

KORANYI, Gyorgy, dr.; WUNSCH, Walter, Dr. ing.; OECHELHAUSER, Kurt;  
PUTNOKY, Janos; SOMHEGYI, Karoly; SZUMAN, Witold; VALY, Ferenc, dr.;  
DOBO, Laszlo; NAGY BIRO, Sandor; VIDA, Miklos; TOBAK, Lajos;  
MAKOLDI, Mihaly; NASZALYI, Laszlo; HUNEK, Emil

Technical and economic questions relating to gas utilization.  
Ipari energia 3 no.1/239-14 Ja-F '62.

1. Fovarosi Gazmuvek muszaki igazgatoja (for Valy).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Z. WINSCH, Psychiatry Clinic of Faculty of General Medicine of Charles University (Psychiatricka klinika fakulty všeobecného lekarství Karlovy univerzity) Prague.

"Some Models in Psychiatry."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Psychiatrie, Vol 53, No 6, 1962; pp 371-375.

Abstract: Experimental models already implicitly contain built-in hypotheses, and can thus never be entirely objective. Their suitability depends on the closeness of the correspondence between the real situation and the hypothetical base of the model. Cybernetics and their applications are discussed in some detail from an abstract point of view. One Soviet and 1 German reference.

WUNSCH, Zdenek

Cybernetics & its importance in psychiatry. Cesk. psychiat. 53 no. 4:  
262-272 Sept 72

1. Psychiatricka klinika KU v praze.

(CYBERNETICS,

significance in psychiatry (Cs))

(PSYCHIATRY,

significance of cybernetics (Cz))

WUNSCH, Zdenek

Construction of a miniature electroshock apparatus. Cesk. Psychiat. 54 no.3:  
192-195 June 58.

1. Psychiatricka klinika MU v Praze.  
(SHOCK THERAPY, ELECTRIC, apparatus & instruments  
miniature appar., construction (Cz))

L11172-66 SCIB DD  
ACC NR: AP6030189

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0088/65/000/005/0461/0470

AUTHOR: Wunsch, Zdenek (Doctor)

ORG: Psychiatric Research Laboratory, FVL, UK, Prague (Vyzkumna laborator  
psychiatricka FVL UK)

TITLE: Remarks on the conception of biological autoorganization

SOURCE: Kybernetika, no. 5, 1965, 461-470

TOPIC TAGS: cybernetics, central nervous system, neuron

ABSTRACT: The method of the natural origin of complex cybernetical systems may be denoted as biological autoorganization (AO). From the present knowledge of biology it is possible to derive certain general characteristics of biological AO, which may be conceived as the autoregulation of structures formed by elements having some changing properties. It is therefore expedient to realize biological AO as processes of reproductive transformations of elements, eventually of different levels of complexity. The information necessary for the selection and autoregulation of structures (i.e., necessary to realize the resulting organization from elements having some fundamental properties in a given environment) may be substantially smaller than the information necessary to represent the resulting organization. Therefore, an important problem is the significance of the properties of the system's ele-

Card 1/2

0918 1032

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ACC NR: AP6030189

ments and of their relation to the possible orderliness and autoregulation of the resulting structure. The conception of biological AO can be applied to some processes of the origin of the higher abilities of the central nervous system, because certain distinguishable states of this system -- generally of a more complex form than the states of a single neuron -- can be conceived as elements of the process of AO. Some interesting problems may be derived from the given conception (e.g., problems concerning the selection of relevant information by the central nervous system) and they can be studied on experimental models. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 34,162]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 14Apr65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2 hs

WUNSCH, E.

Power factor compensation in electric arc furnaces. Elektrotechnik  
39 no. 6:163-164 Ja '64.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Praha National Enterprise, Prague.

REZKOVA-MOURALOVA, H., MUDr.; WUNSCHOVA, B., MUDr.

Improvement in medical care for mentally ill. Cesk. zdravot. 6 no.2:  
81-84 Mar 58.

1. Ministerstvo zdravotnictvi - odbor lecебne preventivni pece.  
(MENTAL DISORDERS, prev. & control  
in Czech., improvement (Cz))

HAAS, L.; WINSCHOVA, B.; CHODURCOVA, A.

Psychosocial concept of suicide and delinquency. Cesk. psych.  
60 no. 6 & 375-382 N '64.

1. Psychiatrické oddelení Ustav narodního zdraví ČNV v Praze  
5 a 6.

## WYLDITS. I.

24. Synthesis of isopropyl benzene. — G. Zöllner, I. Wohlitz, J. Marton, *Méthode de préparation de l'isopropylbenzene*. — *Analyst*, 1903, 28, 100—101, 1 fig., 1 tab.

EUGEN.

A continuous Friedel-Crafts synthesis of isopropyl benzene has been investigated and compared with a one-step technology for the preparation of ethyl benzene as well as with other syntheses of isopropyl benzene. It would be ascertained that (1) the composition of the final product of the Friedel-Crafts propylation of benzene is determined by the redistribution of the di-isopropyl benzene formed by direct alkylation, similarly to the synthesis of ethyl benzene. Temperature has only a slight influence on this redistribution and, consequently, upon the composition of the final product whereas the propylene-benzene mole ratio bears a considerable influence; (2) isopropyl benzene can be synthesized from propylene and benzene and ethyl benzene from ethylene and benzene in the presence of  $AlCl_3$  with the same technology and in an identical apparatus; (3) the most favourable conditions for the continuous process of synthesis of isopropyl benzene are the following: composition of the feed, 80% benzene and 20% di-isopropyl benzene, propylene-benzene mole ratio 0.47, temperature 100–102°C, the yield referred to both benzene and propylene is 95%. With the best sulphuric acid method a similar yield can only be achieved with a propylene-benzene mole ratio of 0.32. With the described Friedel-Crafts technology the regeneration and recirculation of benzene can be carried out more economically.

WURDITS, Imre

Industrial use of ketene. Kem tud kozl MTA 14 no. 3:327-329 '60.  
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Szerves Vegyipari es Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

(Ketene) (Acetic acid) (Anhydrides)  
(Pyrolysis)

WUHFEL, J.

Heptogram in various stages of fetal life. Pat. polska 4 no.1:61-75  
(CIML 24:5)  
Jan-Mar 1953.

1. Of the Third Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. J. Aleksandrowicz, M. D.)  
of Krakow Medical Academy.

GACS, Janos, dr.; KEREKES, Erno, dr.; WURFER, Bela, dr.

On Wilson's disease (Hepatolenticular degeneration). Orv. hetil.  
106 no.20:935-938 16 My'65.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, III. Belklinika (igazgato:  
Gero, Sandor, dr.) es Orszagos Traumatologial Intezet (igazgato:  
Szanto, Gyorgy, dr.).

WURM, Boleslav; CERNY, Zdenek, inz.; NOSEK, Bohuslav; FOLDINA, Josef;  
STURMA, Jan; ELIASEK, Jaroslav

Socialist pledge of organizers. Podnik organizace 17 no.2:54-56 F '63.

1. Ministerstvo vseobecneho strojirenstvi, organizacni stredisko 02  
(for Wurm, Cerny and Nosek). 2. Tatra, n.p., Koprivnice (for Foldina).  
3. Metalis, n.p., Nejdek (for Sturma). 4. Ceske zavody motocyklove,  
Strakonice (for Eliasek).

BRZOSKO, W.; NIZNIKOWSKA-MARKS, M. J.; WURM, Ch.

Endocardial fibroelastosis. Pediat. polska 31 no.4:373-388  
Apr 56.

1. Z Kliniki Diagnostyki Chorob Dziecięcych w Warszawie  
Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Z. Lejmbach i z Zakładu Anatomii  
Patologicznej w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Paszkiewicz  
Warszawa, Dziedowska 1/3.  
(CARDIAC ENLARGEMENT in infant and child,  
endocardial fibroelastosis (Pol))

WURM, J.  
CA

The prospecting of molding material deposits in Slovakia.  
Jiřoslav Wurm, *Hlavní Listy*, Suppl. No. 2, 5-7  
(1930).—Slovakian quartz sand deposits are mostly found  
in younger Tertiary formations. These sands contain  
high percentages of impurities, particularly clay admixts.  
and their utilization is adversely affected by the presence  
of gravel beds. Thick cover and irregular location of the  
sand deposits make the mining of these sands difficult.  
Geol. information on the sand mined in 15 of the most im-  
portant locations is given. An interesting bentonite type  
was found; it is unlike the usual bentonite materials in its  
chem. compn., but its exptl. use in several foundries  
proved successful and its utilization on a larger scale is  
under consideration.

Eugene Gros

WU EM, JA DO S LAU

Card 1/1

ASSOCIATION; CKD Praha, závod Sokolovo (CKD Works Prague, Sokolovo Subsidiary)  
TEXT: This popular science article briefly lists an experimental helicopter-lift compressor, developed by the CKD Works Prague, Sokolovo Subsidiary. The compressor is based on the Lysholm rotary compressor, employs two counterrotating helical-lifters, and is suitable for metal-lift-lifter compressor, developed by the CKD Works Prague, Sokolovo Subsidiary. This compressor is a great variety of applications. [Abstractor's note: No performance ratings of the compressor are given]. There are 7 figures.  
has properties superior to those of reciprocating compressors, and has a great variety of applications. [Abstractor's note: No performance ratings of the compressor are given]. There are 7 figures.

PERIODICAL: Veda a technika mládeži, no. 6, 1962, 202

TITLE: A modern compressor type

AUTHOR: Wurm, Jaroslav, Engineer

Z/048/62/000/006/002/002  
D291/D304

Branch of the Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society in  
the Mater Resources Research Institute. Vondl hospital  
no. 3: 119-120, 63.

WURM, Pavel

"Právnická fakulta"

Frágeňe, Československá Stomatologie, No 6, 1962, pp 119-152

University (IT, stomatologická klinika fakulty všeobecného Lekarského Karlova  
Second stomatological clinic of the faculty for general medicine, Charles  
University (IT, stomatologická klinika fakulty všeobecného Lekarského Karlova  
University (IT, stomatologická klinika fakulty všeobecného Lekarského Karlova  
University (IT, stomatologická klinika fakulty všeobecného Lekarského Karlova

no academic degree indicated

WURKOVÁ, I.

CSFR

ther., management of oro-antstral messages)

(MAXILLARY SIMUS, diseases,

1. 2 II. stomachol. Klinikk, prednosta Dr. Hennix.

176-179 J1 155.

Treatment of oro-antstral communications. Desk.stomach. no.4-5:

MURMOVA, I. MDR, assistant

SOURCE: *East European Assessions List*, (EEAL), Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955.

Economic results of the use of the assembly-line method of construction in  
Dukla, p. 279 *POZEMNI STAVBY*. (Ministers to stavbničtví) Praha.  
Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1955.

WURST, J.

WURST, M.

Distr: 4E2c(j)

✓ Electromigration methods. I. Relation between the structure of aromatic compounds and their mobility in paper electrophoresis. Jaroslav Frant and Milan Wurst (Výzkumný ústav org. syntes, Pardubice-Rybíček, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 52, 1474-8 (1958).—The influence was investigated of the steric arrangement of org. compds. on the magnitude and direction of their mobility in the app. of Wieland and Fischer (*C.A.* 44, 2390e). The values obtained show that the position of the functional groups on the aromatic nucleus does not influence the final mobility of the compd., with the exception of the *o*-substituted derivs. which form intramol. H-bonds. Contributions of the individual function groups to the total mobility ( $u \times 10^4$  sq. cm.  $v^{-1}$  sec. $^{-1}$ ) are given in 3N NH<sub>2</sub>OH and N AcOH, resp.: OH, 11.3, 0.0; 2-OH, 20.4, 0.0; 3-OH, 28.1, —; CO<sub>2</sub>H, 11.3, 1.0; 2-CO<sub>2</sub>H, 20.4, 3.2; SO<sub>3</sub>H, 10.0, 7.1; 2-SO<sub>3</sub>H, 21.1, 13.0; 3-SO<sub>3</sub>H, 27.3, 17.3; NH<sub>2</sub>, -0.7, -7.1; 2-NH<sub>2</sub>, -1.4, -13.4; NO<sub>2</sub>, 0.0, 0.0; Me, 0.0, 0.0; OMe, 0.0, 0.0; CHO, 0.0, 1.2; Cl, 0.0, 0.0. Special correction terms had to be introduced for intramol. H-bonding: O—H—O, -5.9, 3.1; NO<sub>2</sub>—H—O, (also contg. a *p*-NO<sub>2</sub> group), -1.6, 0.0; NO<sub>2</sub>—H—O, 1.2, 0.0; NO<sub>2</sub>—H—N (also contg. a *p*-NO<sub>2</sub> group), -0.8, 3.2; O—H—N, 1.7, 3.2. An unknown acid arising as by-product in the Ko:be synthesis of *p*-aminosalicylic acid from *m*-aminophenol was identified as 2-hydroxy-4-aminophthalic acid ( $u = 20.3$ ). *L. J. Urbánek*

5  
2 May  
J. J.

COUNTRY	:	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY	:	Physical Chemistry. Surface Phenomena. Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion Exchange
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 635
AUTHOR	:	Franc, J.; Wurst, M.
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	Methods of Electromigration. I. Interrelation Between the Structure of Aromatic Substances and Their Mobility in Paper Electrophoresis
ORIG. PUB.	:	Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24, No 3, 857-861
ABSTRACT	:	No abstract. See RZhKhim., No 18, 1959, No 63879.
CARD:		1/1

FRANC, J.; WURST, M.

Electromigration methods. II. Relationship between the structure of anthraquinone derivatives and their mobility in paper electrophoresis. III. Mobility of some azodyes of I- and  $\gamma$ -acids.  
(EEAI 9:12)  
Coll Cz chem 25 no.3:657-667 Mr '60.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur organische Synthesen, Pardubice Rybitvi.  
(Electrophoresis)  
(Anthroquinone)  
(Azo dyes)  
(Sulfonic acids)

FRANC, J.; WURST, M.

Chromatography of organic compounds. V. Determination of phenylchlorosilane by means of gas chromatography. Coll Cz chem 25 no.3:701-705  
(EEAI 9:12)  
Mr '60.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur organische Synthesen, Pardubice-Rybitvi.  
(Chromatography)  
(Organic compounds)  
(Chlorophenylsilane)

FRANC, J.; WURST, M.

Chromatography of organic compounds. VII. Determination of aliphatic amines through gas chromatography. Coll Cz Chem 25 no. 9:2290-2295 (EEAI 10:9) S '60.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur organische Synthesen, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

(Chromatography) (Organic compounds) (Amines)  
(Aliphatic compounds)

5  
S/081/62/000/006/039/117  
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Wurst, M., Dušek, R.

TITLE: Analysis of organosilicon compounds. I. Gas-chromatographic determination of methyl phenyl ethoxy silanes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 151 - 152, abstract 6D215 (Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Comms, v. 26, no. 8, 1961, 2022 - 2027)

TEXT: To separate and to determine quantitatively the components of the mixture arising in the synthesis of methyl phenyl diethoxy silane by a method described earlier (Capucio, V., et al., Chimie et Industrie (Paris), 1951, 32, 282) gas liquid chromatography was applied at 175 - 180°C (or at 240°C for higher boiling substances) in columns (145·0,5 cm) containing silicone elastomer on "Chromosorb" or kieselguhr (20:100) with a particle size of 0.02 - 0.04 cm, at a development rate of N<sub>2</sub> gas of 25 - 33 ml/min. Methyl triethoxy silane and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl which cannot be separated on silicone are separated on 2,4,7-trinitrofluorenone under the

Card 1/2 ✓

S/081/62/000/006/039/117  
B101/B110

Analysis of organosilicon ...

same conditions. The chromatograph and the working method have been described earlier (RZhKhim, 1961, 6D229, 21D141). The gases leaving the chromatograph are burnt, the arising  $H_2O$  is reduced to  $H_2$  which is detected on the basis of its thermal conductivity. The relative retention volumes of 14 organic and organosilicon substances in the mentioned sorbents are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

40  
45  
50  
55  
60

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

WURST, M.

no academic degree indicated

Research Institute for Organic Syntheses (Forschungsinstitut fur organische Synthesen), Pardubice-Rybitvi. (Present address: Eastern Bohemian Chemical Works Synthesis (Vychodoceske chemicke zavody Synthesia), Lucebni Kolin works)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, vol 27, No 10, Oct 62, pp 2391-2397.

"Analysis of Organo-Silicon Compounds II. Separation and Definition of Vinyl-Ethoxysilane Using Gaschromatography"

Co-author:

DUSEK, R. Research Institute for Organic Syntheses (Forachungsinstitut fur organische Synthesen), Pardubice-Rybitvi. (Present address: Eastern Bohemian Chemical Works Synthesis (Vychodoceske chemicke zavody Synthesia), Lucebni Kolin works)

WURST, Milan

Gas chromatography. Pt.1: Method of quantitative analysis. Chem listy  
57 no.2:113-129 F '63.

1. Vychodceske chemicke zavody Synthesia n.p., zavod Lucebni, Kolin.

WURST, Milan

Gas chromatography. Pt. 2. Chem Listy 57 no.6:615-628 Je 163.

1. Vychodoceska chemicke zavody Synthesia, zavod Lucebni, Kolin.

WURST, M.

Analysis of organosilicon compounds. Pt.3. Coll Cz Chem 29  
no. 6:1453-1465 Je '64.

1. Vychedoceske chemicke zavody Synthesis, Kolin Plant.

KELEN, Anna; PAPP, Zoltan, dr.; WURSTER, Istvan

Certain questions of capacity measurement in cotton mills. Magy textil  
17 no.4:182-185 Ap '65.

WURTERLE, Anton, dr.; SAS, Mihaly, dr., (Szeged Noi Klinika)

Causes, diagnosis, and therapeutic possibilities of virilism  
of women. Orv. hetil. 98 no.27:728-733 7 July 57.

1. A Lipsei Tudomanyegyetem Szuleaszeti es Nogogaszati  
Klinikajának (igazgató: Robert Schroder dr.) közleménye.

(ADRENOGENITAL SYNDROME

etiol., differ. diag. & ther. (Hun))

WURTH, M.

WURTH, M. A scientific excursion of Swiss foresters in Croatia. p.325

Vol. 80, no. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1956

BILTEN DOKUMENTACJE ZA POLJOPRIVEDU, SUMARSTVO, DRVNU I DUVANSKU INDUSTRIJU.

AGRICULTURE

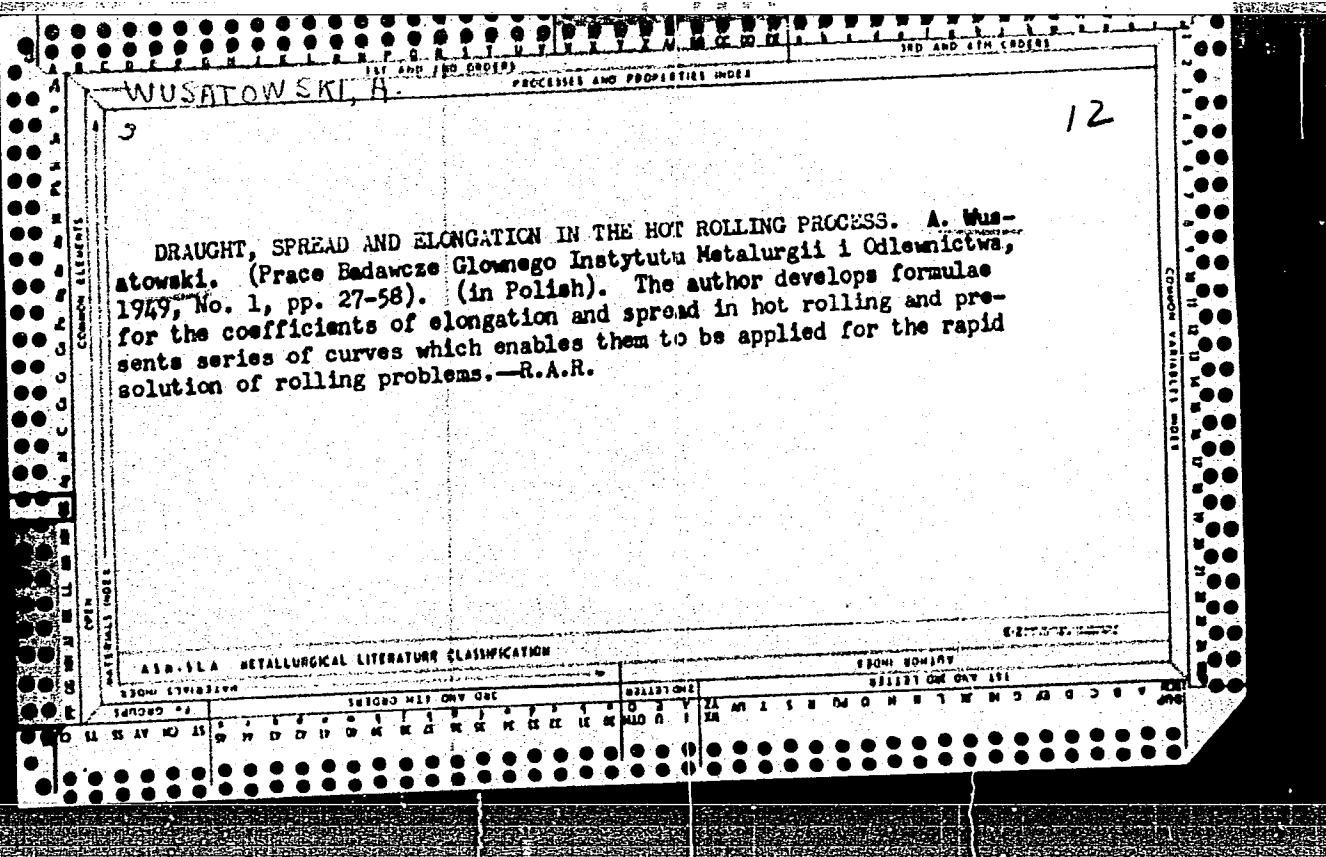
Beograd

So: East European Accession, Vol.6, no.3, March, 1957

ODLÍČEK, R.; VURZEC, R.

Our experiences with investigation of the excretion of 17-ketosteroids and 17-ketogenic steroids in children with infectious hepatitis. Česk. pediat. 19 no.11(92)493-504

1. I. interní oddělení (vedoucí MUDr. J. Chmelík) a II. infekční oddělení (vedoucí MUDr. M. Mensiková) Krajské nemocnice a poliklinikou v Třebavě.

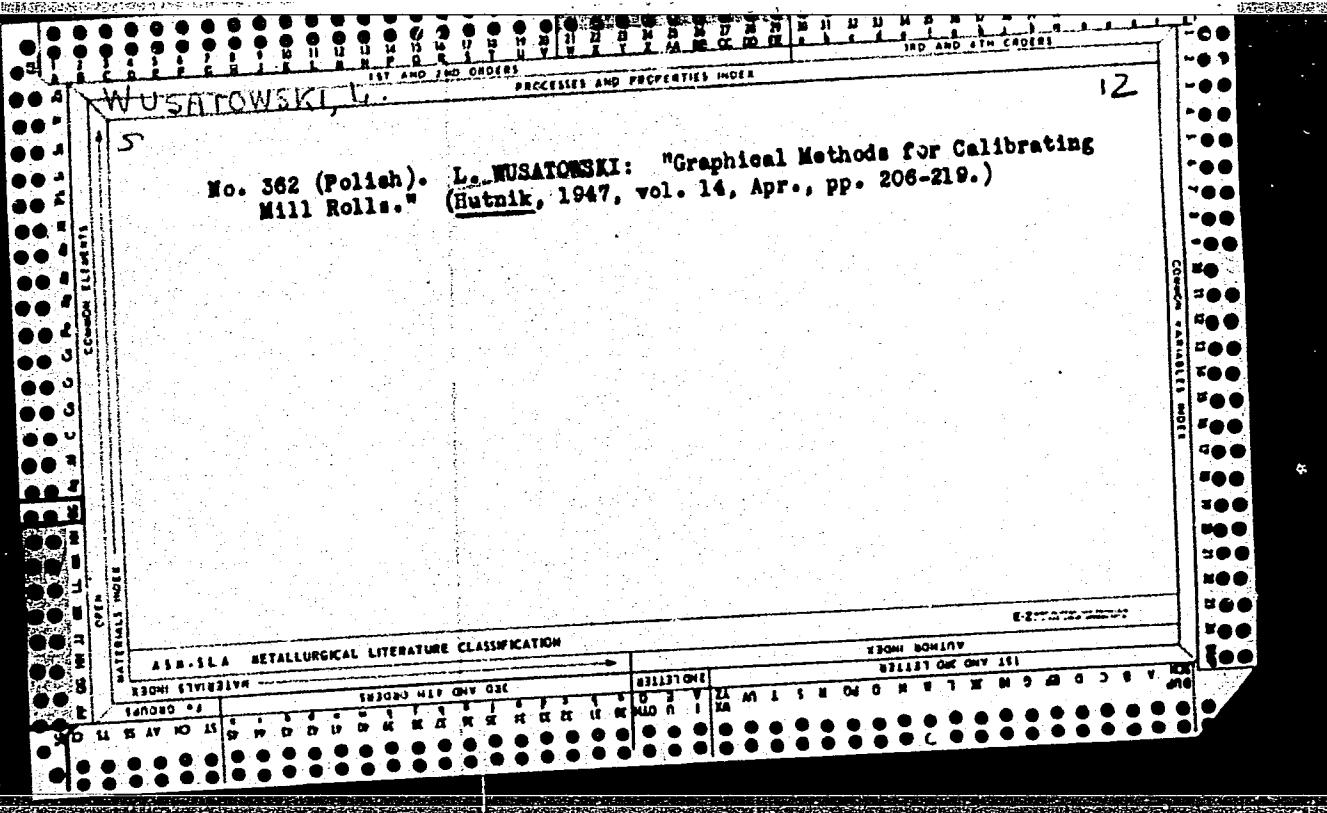


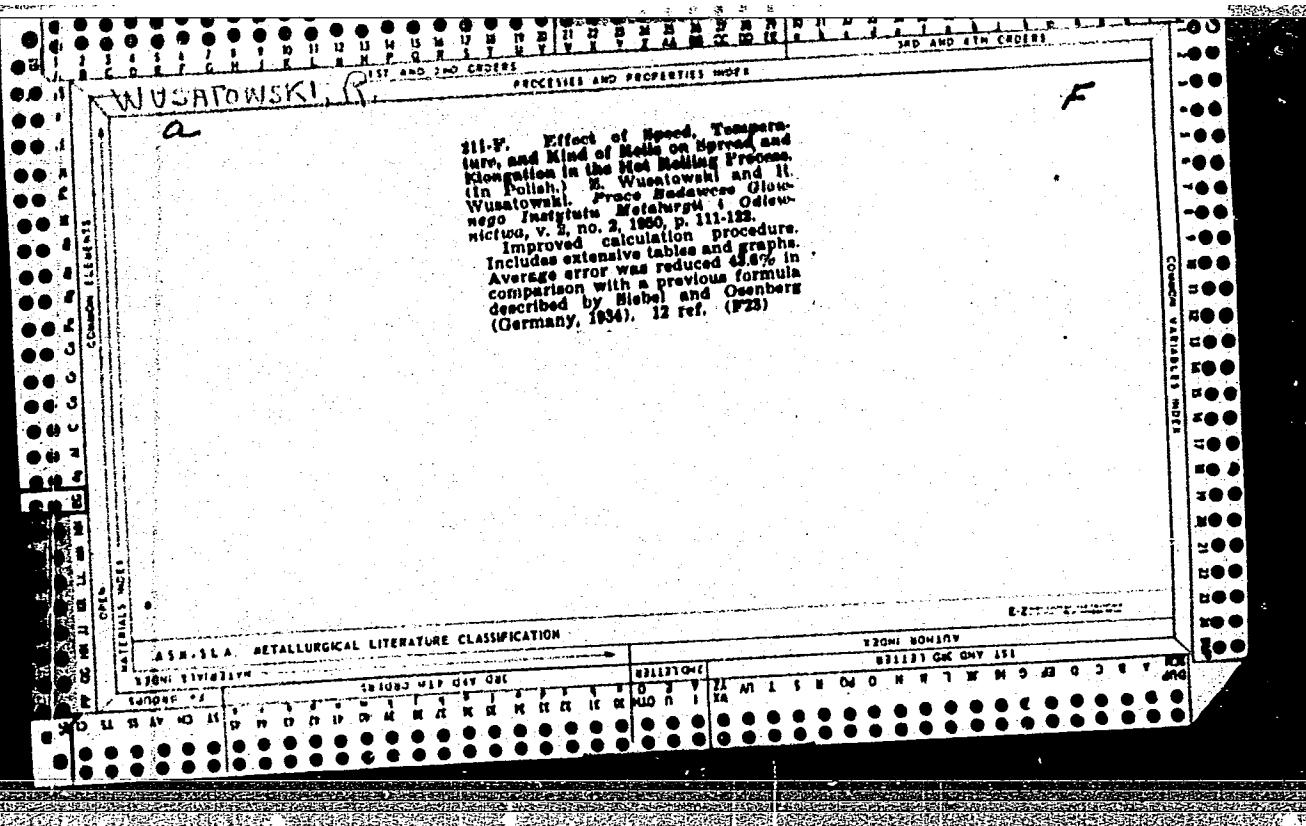
WUSATOWSKI, A.

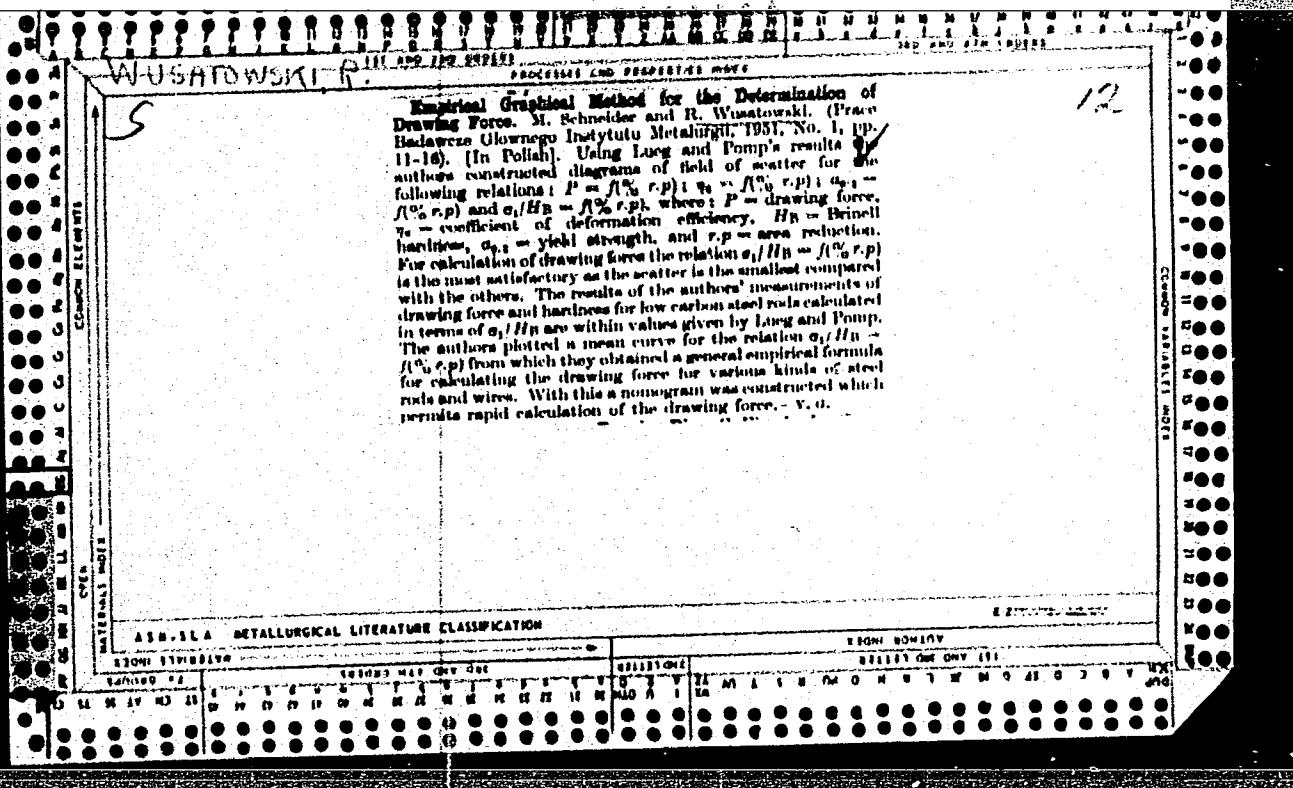
Chemical Abstracts  
May 25, 1954  
Metallurgy and Metallography

*u*  
Influence of changes in intercrystalline substances on the  
properties of low-carbon steels. Z. Wusatowski. Prace  
Inst. Mech. 3, No. 8, 11-64 (1953). - A review with 187 ref-  
erences.

M. O. Halowaty









mean elongation coefficient was calculated according to the Winograd formula. The flow of the metal was calculated by means of Z. Wusatowski's formula with the help of A. Wojtylak's special sliding rule. It was established that the flow of the bi-metal in grooves depends on a) the temperature difference between steel and copper, b) the rate at which the copper flows over the core, c) the parameters determining the flow conditions of the metal in the process of hot-rolling. The rolled rods, were, after checking, drawn to the diameter of 3.0 mm. For tests on production scale, DSA grade steel in rods rolled according to PN/H-93216 and tubes rolled in exact dimensions according to PN/B-1002 were used instead of the armco grade steel. Tests were made for two grades of wire with the section ratios, copper to steel 30/70 and 40/60. The procedure given in the initial tests was followed for rolling and drawing. On examining the properties of the wire obtained, the necessity of inter-operation annealing was established, and its conditions determined. It was concluded, however, that that necessity would make the use of DSA grade steel uneconomical.

WUSATOWSKI, R.

2568

621.944.073.3

(3) 91.17

Wusatowski Z. ✓ Wusatowski R. Possibilities of Mathematical Determination of Metal Flow in Regular Sections.

„Mozliwosci matematycznego określenia płynięcia metalu w profilach regularnych”. (Prace Inst. Metalurgii No. 4) Katowice, 1952, 185 pp., 23 figs., 8 tabs.

Commonly used methods of calculating the mean draft in the rolling process and the authors' own method of calculating the mean height and draft, together with the adaptation of Z. Wusatowski's formula for calculating spread and elongation; It was found possible to determine mathematically the metal flow in regular sections. Checking the conclusions in practice.

Polish Technical Abst.  
No. 1 1954  
Metallurgy

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961730006-8

~~V Method of production of stamfilis copper-iron wires~~ Z. Miejska  
~~and R. Nogatowski. Przeg. Mat. 1952, 4, 9-13.~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961730006-8"

✓ Mathematical determination of metal flow in regular sections.  
Z. Wuzatowski and R. Wuzatowski (Prace Inst. Metal., 1952, 4, 273-291) — On the basis of theoretical considerations, a new time-saving method of mathematical determination of metal flow in regular sections is proposed.

Off

WUSATOWSKI, R.

British Abst.

B I

Aug. 1953

Ferrous

Metallurgy

Cladding of mild low-carbon steel sheets with stainless steel. C. Murski, R. Wusatowski, and Z. Misolek (prace Inst. Metal., 1952, 4, 345-355).--A method of cladding of milk steel sheets with stainless 18/8 steel is developed. Main stages of manufacture are described. The prepared materials are heated to 1150-1200°, hot-rolled and heat-treated at 1050°. The results of the technological, mechanical, and metallographical examination of the product are given. The problem of mutual diffusion at the interface receives special attention.

S. K. Lachowicz.

17891\* (Possibilities in the Mathematical Determination of the Flow Process in Standard Rolled Shapes.) Möglichkeiten der mathematischen Bestimmung des Fließvorganges in regulären Walzprofilen. Z. Wysatowski and R. Wysatowski, Metallurgie und Gießereitechnik, v. 4, no. 7, July 1934, p. 295-307.

Simplified method computes applied pressure and flow of steel in lateral and longitudinal directions; also designs new rolls. Diagrams, nomograms, tables. 10 ref.

POLAND

WUSATOWSKI, R.

"Compound Clad Metals," by R. WUSATOWSKI; Prace Instytutu Ministerstwa Hutyictwa,  
Gliwice, Nos. 2-4, 1955.

[Redacted]

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961730006-8

✓ Compound metals. R. Wysatowski (Prace Inst. Ministr. Huta).  
1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961730006-8"

Wusatowski Roman

POL.

12075. Modern Methods of Rolling Rods Into Rivets and  
Bolts. Nowoczesne metody walcowania prętów na śruby i  
truby. (Polish.) Roman Wusatowski. *Wiedomości Hutyńcze*, v.  
11, no. 1, Jan. 1955, p. 1-14.

Now and older rolling machines and techniques compared;  
machine designs, roll types, and groove designing; roller pres-  
sures; heating methods; thread rolling. Photographs, diagrams.  
11 ref.

3

m

HF J.W.

WUSATOWSKI, R.

POLAND

"Experiments for Adapting Metal Flow Formulae to Roll Pass Design," by Z. WUSATOWSKI  
and R. WUSATOWSKI, Prace Instytutu Ministerstwa Hutańictwa, Gliwice, Nos. 2-4, 1955.

[REDACTED]

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961730006-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961730006-8"

P/039/61/000/003/002/002  
A221/A126

AUTHORS: Kieszniewski, Jan, Master, Kuś, Lesław, Siewierski, Jerzy, and Wusatowski, Roman, Masters of Engineering

TITLE: Radio-isotopic investigation of drawing die attrition, depending on lubrication and drawing rate

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, no. 3, 1961, 91 - 106

TEXT: In this report the authors describe their investigations, made to establish optimum conditions at which the attrition of drawing dies can be reduced and also to establish the best combination of base coating material and lubricants applied at wire drawing. To measure the attrition of drawing dies, they used irradiated holes through which the wire was drawn. Samples of drawn wire were subsequently examined for their radioactivity, caused by a number of radioactive particles torn off the die hole and adhering to the wire. Test drawing was carried out at 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 m/sec rate, using 5.5 mm thick wire rods in 5 mm drawing die, 4.1 mm wire rod in 3.5 mm drawing die and 2.3 mm wire rod in 2 mm drawing die. Chemical composition of wire rods used for these experiments was the

Card 1/3

P/039/61/000/003/002/002

Radio-isotopic investigation of drawing die attrition... A221/A126

following:

Type of steel	Alloying constituents %					
	C	Mn	Si	P	S	Ni
Low carbon steel	0.08	0.27	0.06	0.021	0.031	0.02
D45A	0.46	0.52	0.17	0.035	0.023	0.02
D85A	0.86	0.55	0.18	0.022	0.021	0.12

For each variant of experiments, 3 coils of about 600 m of wire each were used. For establishing the degree of radioactivity of the drawn wire, 1.3 m long sample pieces were cut out from it, at the beginning at every 4.5 m, then at every 20 m and finally at every 30 m. From these 1.3 m long samples, shorter pieces were cut out and placed in 43 x 45 mm aluminum frames to be examined for radioactivity by 2 Geiger-Müller counters simultaneously, from the top and from the bottom. The attrition of the drawhole equals about 0.08 g/ton of the drawn wire and, therefore, for a 5 mm wire it will be  $1.2 \times 10^{-5}$  g/m; assuming that the shortest piece of a sample is 0.2 m, the attrition of the drawhole along this piece will be  $2.4 \times 10^{-6}$  g. Therefore the maximum specific radioactivity of drawhole would be

$$s = \frac{3 \times 10^{-4}}{2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g}} \approx 120 \mu\text{C/g}; \text{ similarly, the radioactivity of the largest draw-}$$

Card 2/3

P/039/61/000/003/002/002  
Radio-isotopic investigation of drawing die attrition... A221/A126

hole weighing 196 g, would be  $S = 120 \mu\text{C/g} \times 196 \text{ g} = 23,000 \mu\text{C} = 23.5 \text{ mC}$ . Apart from measuring the attrition of drawholes, samples of wire were examined for their mechanical and plastic properties before and after drawing; about 650 tests were carried out. During the series of investigations, about 2,000 measurements of radioactivity on 38,000 wire samples were made; the total length of all samples was 900 m. The majority of collected information confirmed, in general, the conclusions drawn by some foreign investigators, that the right combination of lubricants and increased rate of drawing, improves the quality of the products. The authors arrived at the following conclusions: a) Increased drawing rate of up to 2.5 m/sec for production of wire from carbon steel is appropriate and from the economical and technological point of view justified, because at these speeds there is no appreciable increase of die attrition. b) When drawing wires from low-carbon steel, lime coating and soap powder can be used as lubricant. c) For drawing wires from higher carbon steels phosphatic coating is advisable, because it reduces considerably the friction wear of draw dies, as compared with lime coating. d) For drawing wires of larger diameters and lime coating, FDG lubricant should be used. There are 11 tables, 11 figures, 3 photos and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/3

P/043/63/000/002/001/001  
D403/D307

AUTHOR: Wusatowski, Roman, Master of Engineering  
TITLE: High alloy steels for the production of tubes  
PERIODICAL: Wiadomości Hutnicze, no. 2, 1963, 41-47

TEXT: A popular review article giving a general account of: 1) chrome steels, 2) chrome-nickel steels, and 3) high alloy steels. The chemical compositions of steels 2H13, H17, H17N2, H26N4, H23N18, H18N9S, H25N20S2, H18N10MT and H18N12M2T are tabulated, and diagrams are given showing the effects of alloying elements on the steel properties. General properties are summarized concluding that a) 2H13, H17 and H17N2 cannot be water-cooled as they suffer from surface cracking owing to the martensitic transformation in a thin layer (with associated volume change) owing to low thermal conductivity which increases with temperature; b) steels with low thermal conductance and large expansion should be heated slowly to avoid cracking; c) if steels as under b) also have a tendency towards trans-crystallization, they should be deformed together with

Card 1/2

High alloy steels . . .

P/043/63/000/002/001/001  
D403/D307

a layer of crystals frozen after prolonged heating. A brief description is also given of plastic strength and resistance to deformation, quoting typical values in tabular form. Plasticity is defined, discussed, and methods of increasing it are mentioned. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

P/043/63/000/003/001/002  
D001/D101

AUTHOR: Wusatowski, Roman, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Production of tubes from high alloy steels

PERIODICAL: Wiadomosci hutnicze,<sup>19</sup> no. 3, 1963, 70-72

TEXT: This is the continuation of an article printed in the no. 2, 1963 issue of same periodical and constitutes a brief outline of methods applicable in tube production from high alloy steels. Individual chapters touch on preliminary treatment of blanks, heating, rolling, cooling, inter-operational thermal treatment, scale removal, lubrication and cold working, finishing, and final tests. The blanks for such tubes must be either worked or centrifugally cast; the latter require preliminary solutioning from 1,050-1,100°C if made from austenitic steel, machining, and rolling on an elongator, piercing mill or pilger mill. In the pilger process, the mandrels must be carefully prepared and coated with MoS<sub>2</sub> or graphite. Steels of the 2H13, H17N2 and H17N4 types require slow cooling upon rolling, in order to prevent martensitic transition and cracking. The tubes have

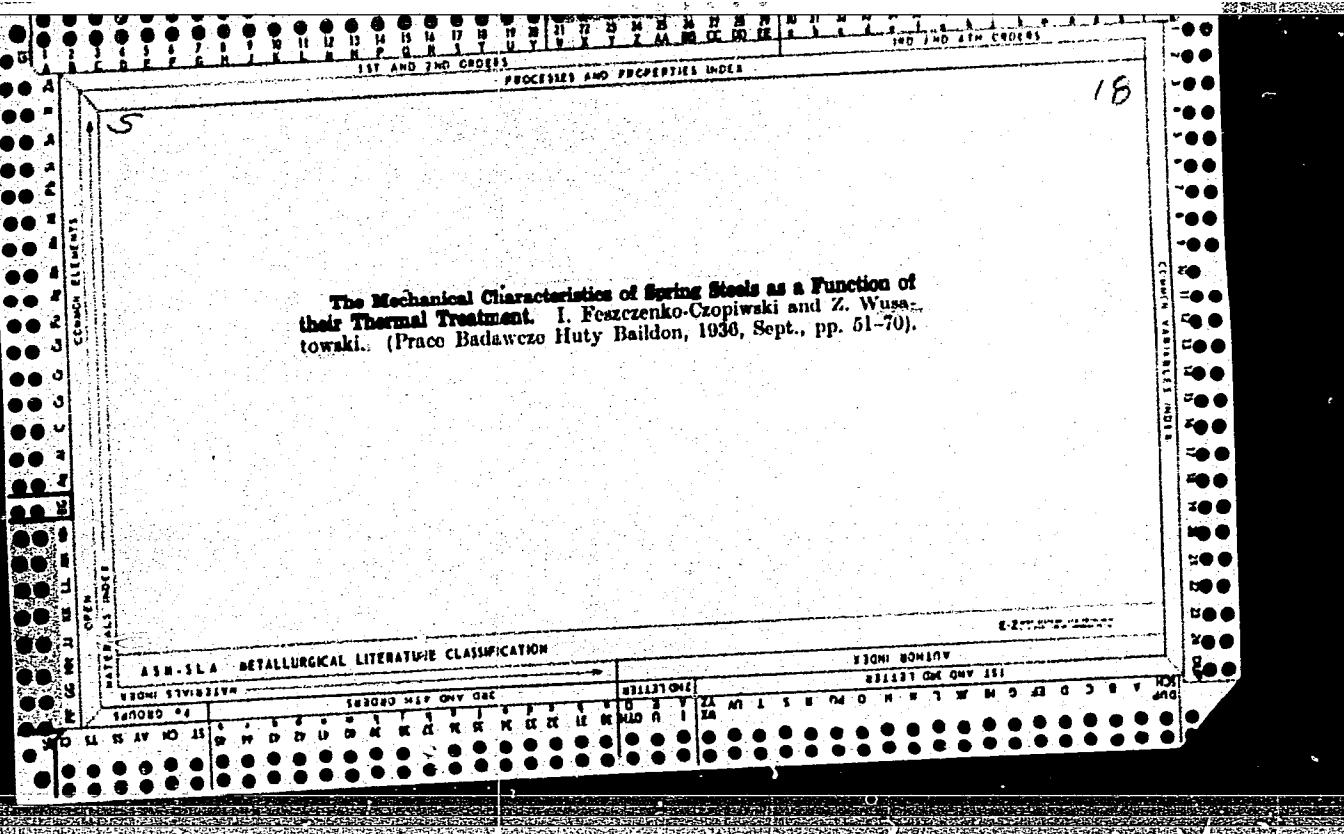
Card 1/2

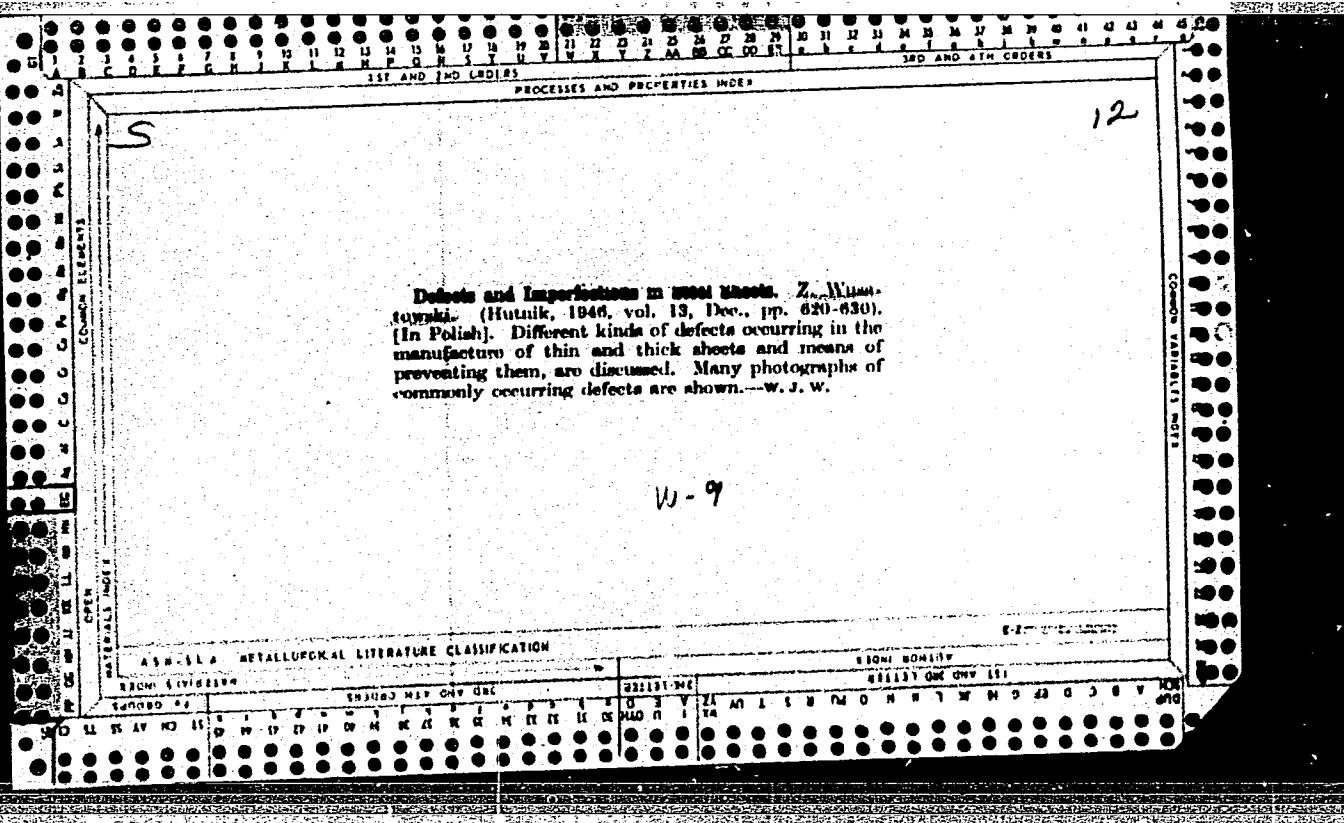
P/043/63/000/003/001/002  
D001/D101

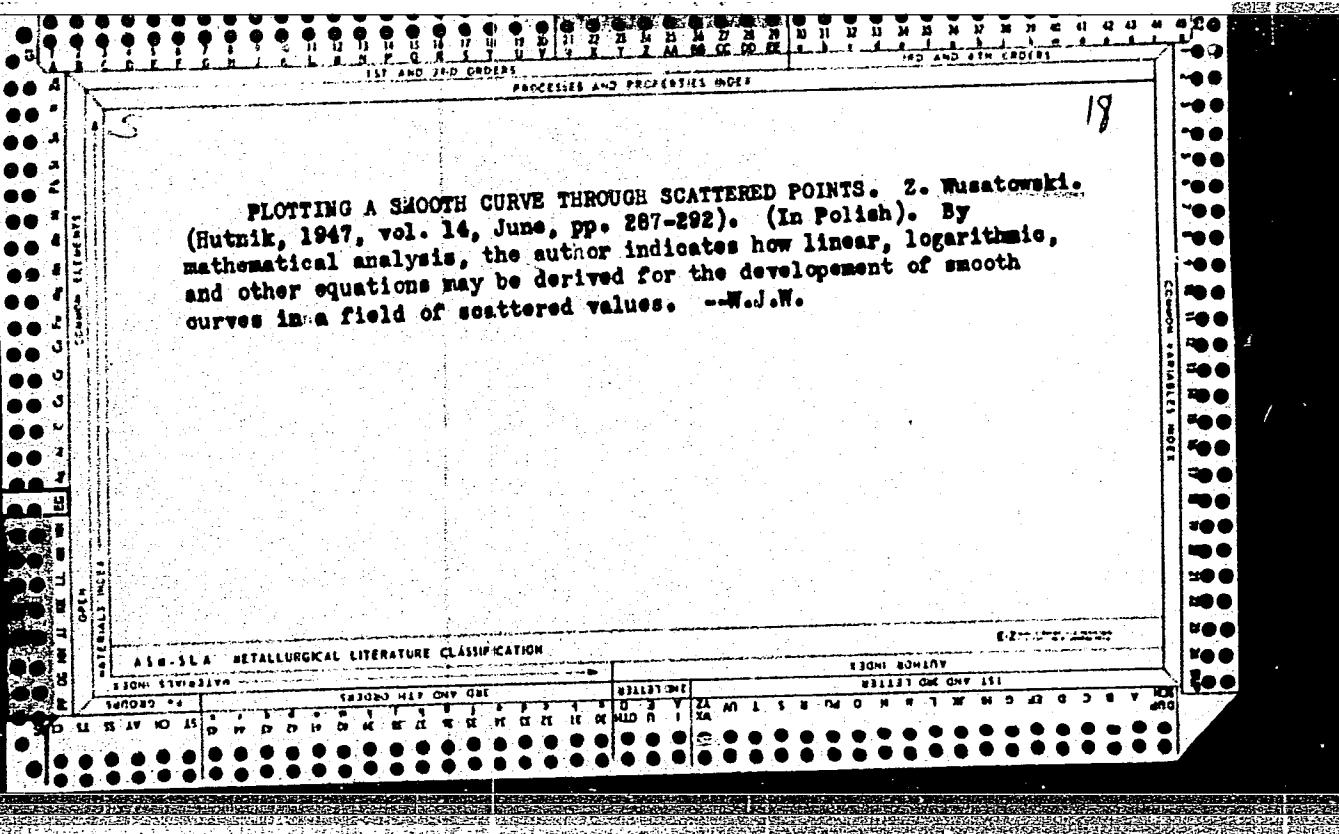
Production of tubes from . . .

to be quickly cooled to 680-450°C, placed for 1-1½ hours in a furnace at 680-700°C, and further cooled at ambient temperature. Tubes thus treated have the optimum structure for further cold working. Tubes from H17 and H25N20S2 steels must be rapidly cooled to about 600°C, the further cooling progress being optional. Among usable methods of scale removal are electrolytic pickling in an HNO<sub>3</sub> + HF bath, pickling in molten NaOH under the addition of an oxidizer and NaCl, and pickling in sodium hydride. It is pointed out that quality control of finished tubes as practiced in Poland is far from perfect.

Card 2/2







12

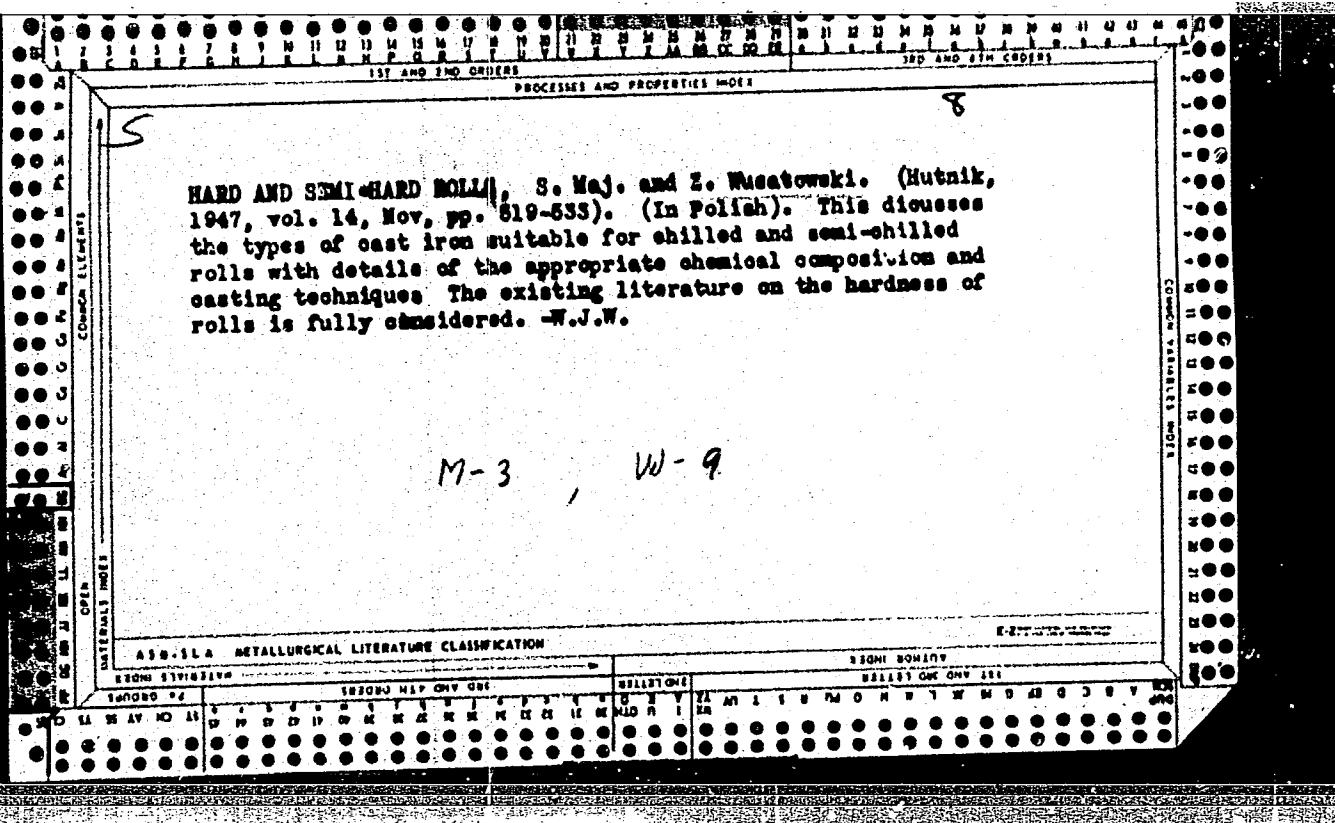
THE RÔLE OF FORWARD SLIP AND LAG DURING ROLLING. A. Groza and Z. Wusatowski. (Hutnik, 1947, vol. 14, Nov., pp. 512-518). (in Polish). This article discusses the plastic deformation of metal during rolling, and explains methods of calculating the angles of contact of the bar with the rolls and the position of the neutral axis. The increased plasticity at high temperatures and the lowered friction cause forward slip at the surface, leading to splitting and lamination in the interior.

W.J.W.

G- 27 , W-9

AM-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SEARCHED		INDEXED		SERIALIZED		FILED	
				ONE COPY	ONE COPY	ONE COPY	ONE COPY	ONE COPY	ONE COPY	ONE COPY	ONE COPY
SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED
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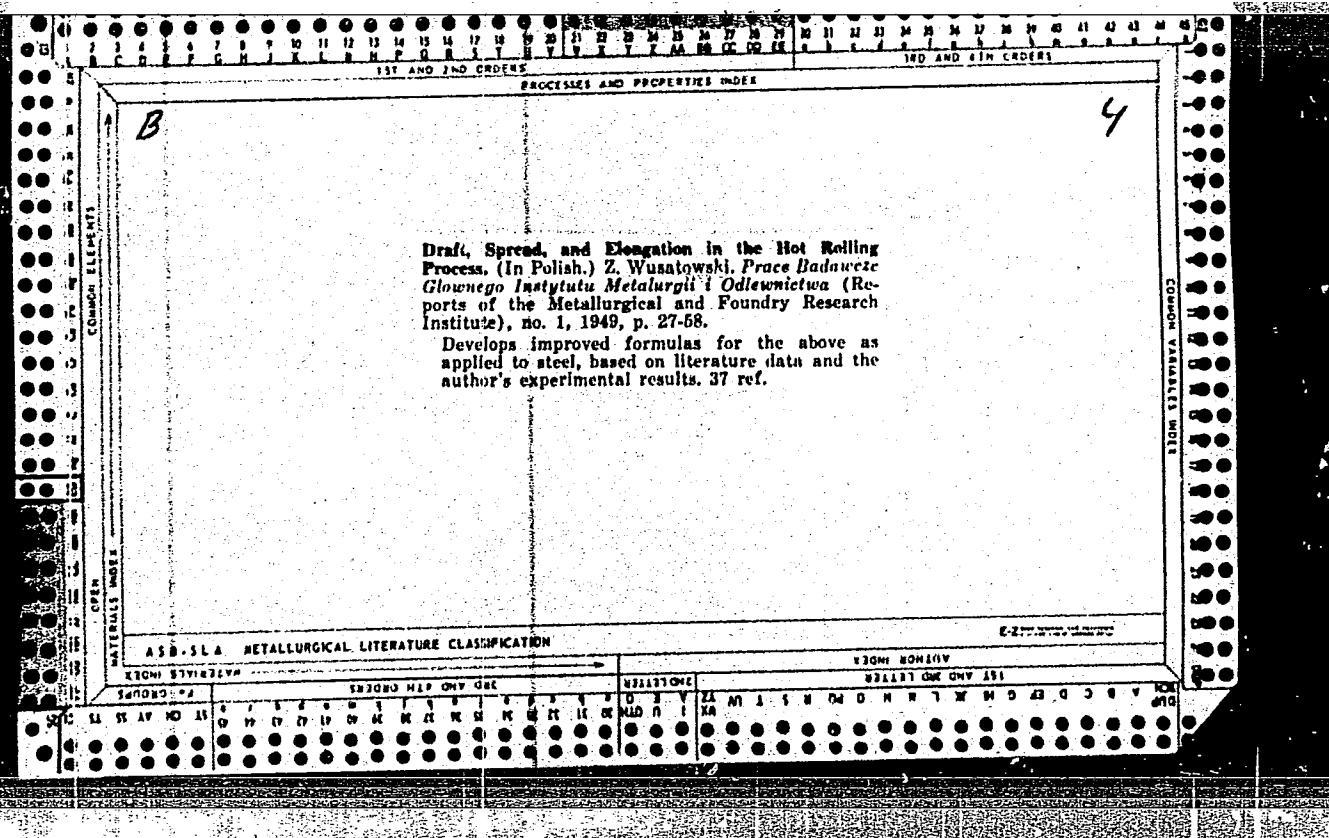


Br. Abs.

BI-5 Ferrous Metallurgy.

Hard and semi-hard cast-iron rolls. S.-maj. and Z. Wusatowski. (Hutnik, 1947, 14, 519-533; J. Iron and Steel Inst., 1948, 160, 109).—Types of cast Fe suitable for chilled and semi-chilled rolls are discussed with details of appropriate composition and casting technique. The literature on the hardness of rolls is reviewed.

R.B.Clarke.



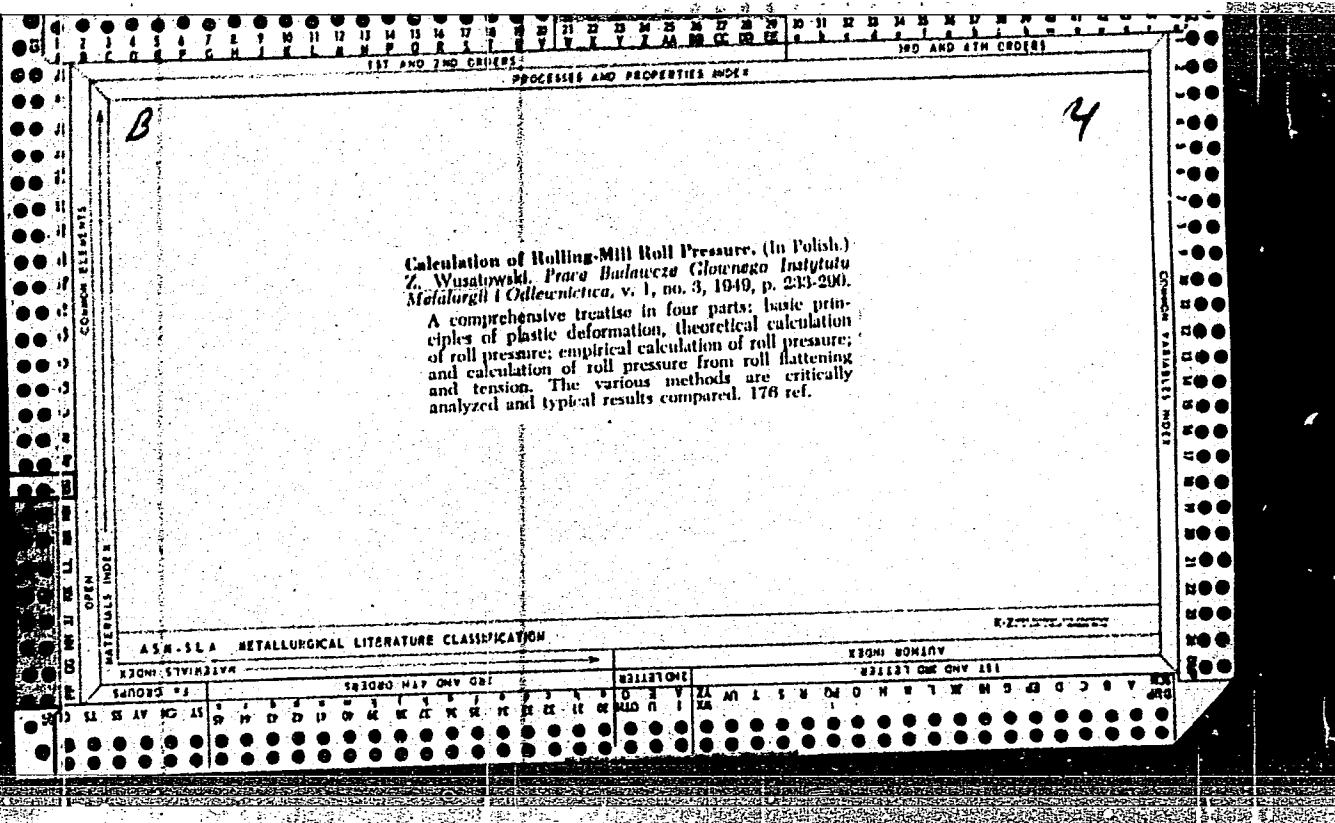
WUSATOWSKI, Z.

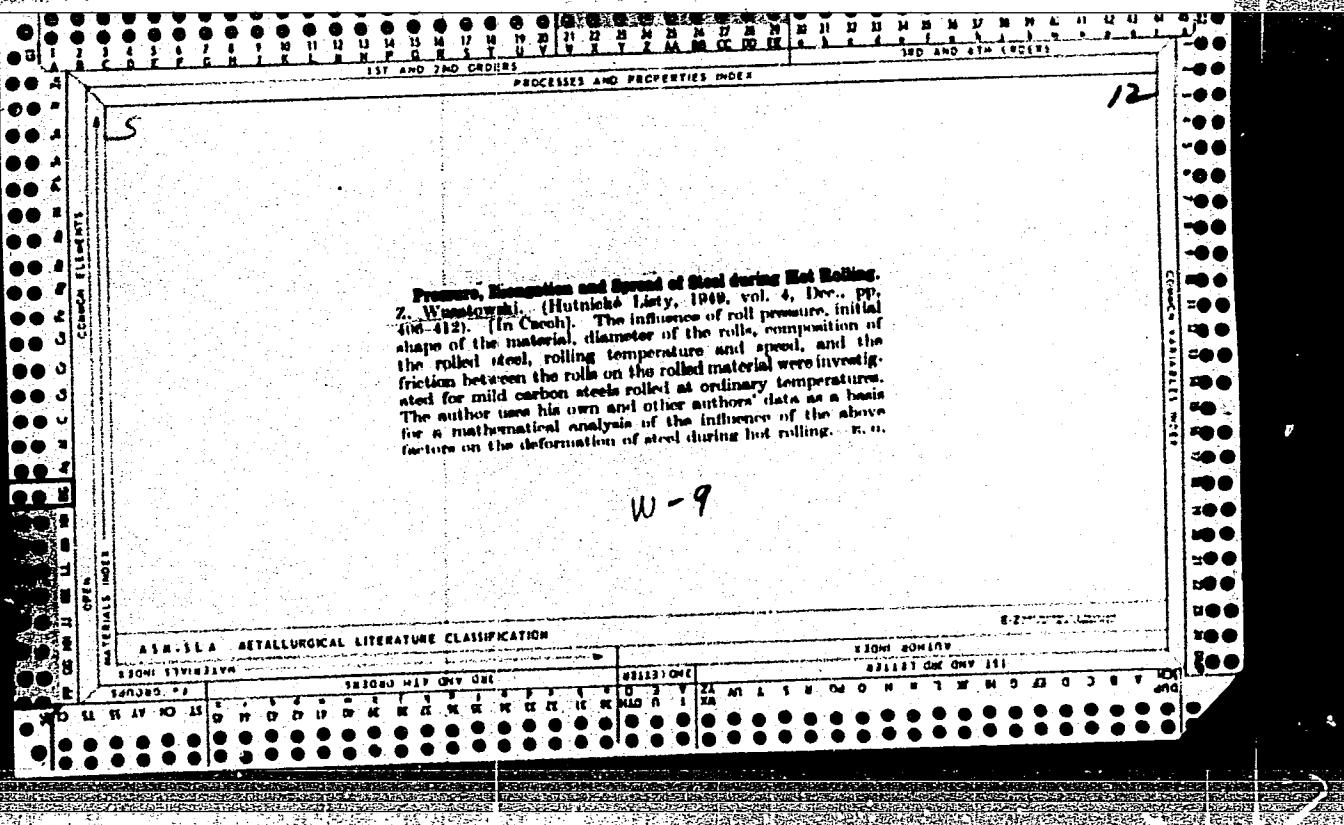
Wusatowski Z., Dr.

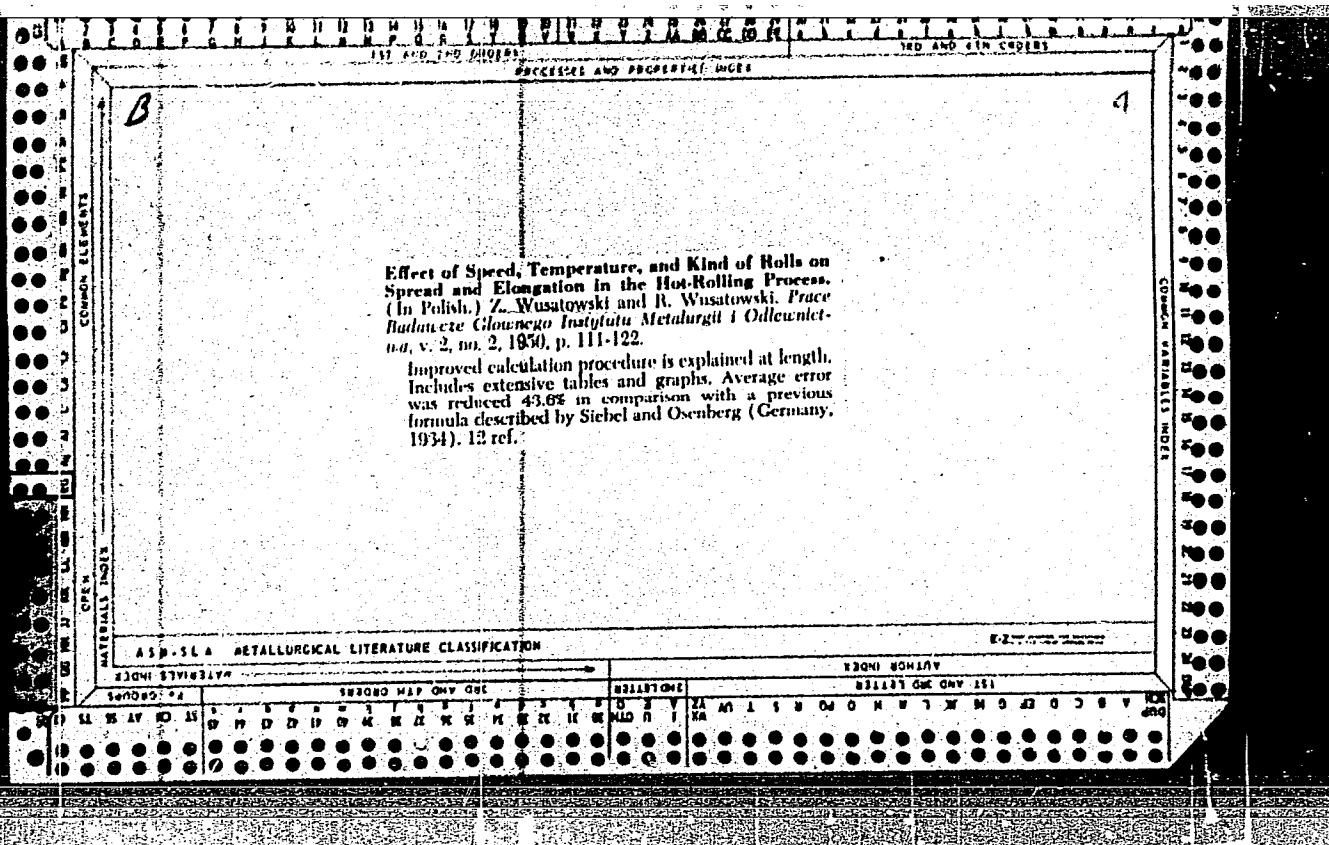
Wusatowski Z., Dr. Eng. "The Care of Rolls in Rolling-Mills." (Sposob racjonalnego obchodzenia sie z walcami na walcowniach). Hutnik, No. 1-2, 1949, pp. 30-34, 6 figs.

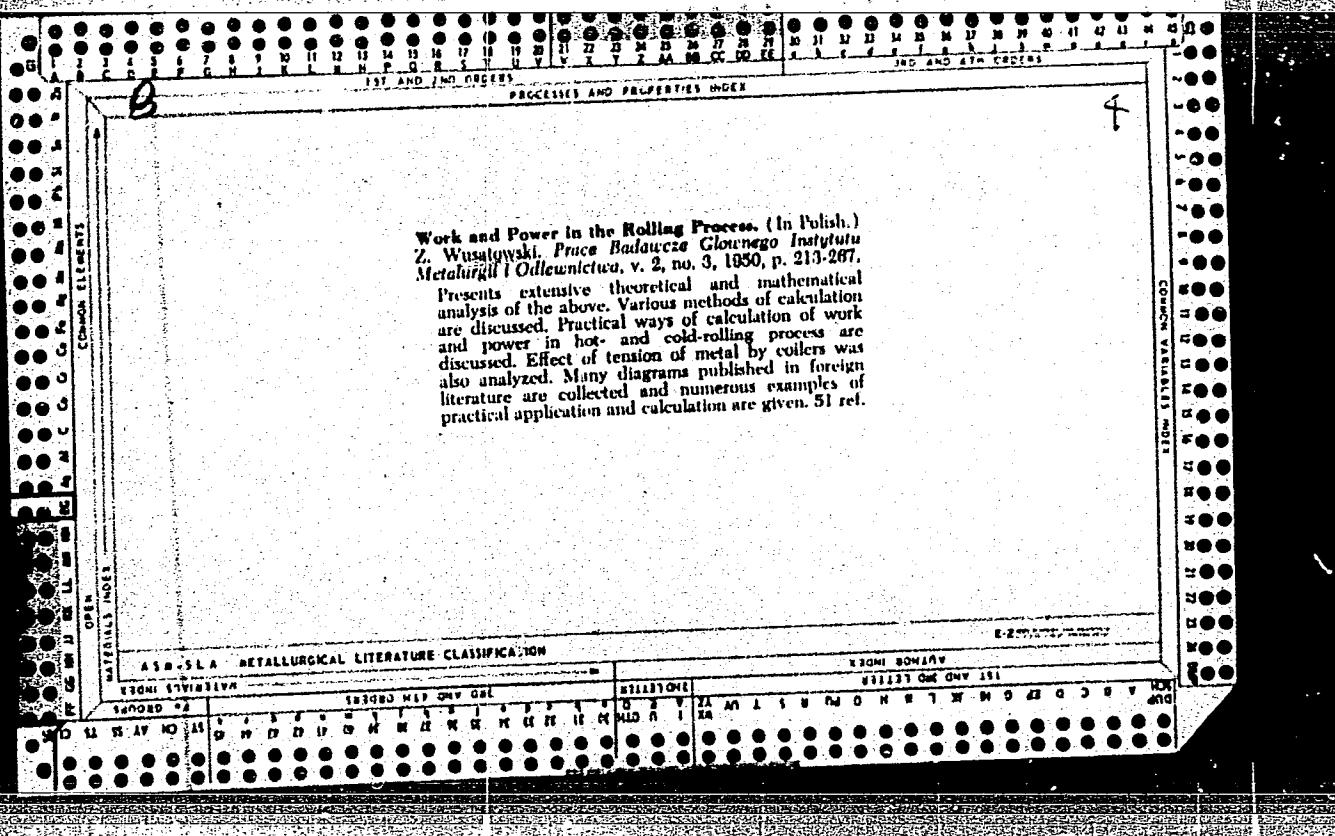
The author considers the preventive and precautionary measures to be adopted during the operation, interruption, replacement and storage of rolls in rolling-mills. Particular attention is devoted to the cooling, or alternatively to the heating, as the case may be, of the rolls, and to temperature control, in order to avoid minor cracks. Emphasis is laid on the advantages of induction heaters and on the design of the Lukov and the Kharkov Elektroprom heater. Instances are quoted of damage to rolls from various causes.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951









P.T.A.

mar 2000 88

503

Wusatowski, Z. The Possibility of Avoiding Waste when Using Rolled Shapes.

669-122

"Możliwości oszczędnego wykorzystania wyrobów walcowanych",  
Hutnik. No. 9-10, 1950, pp. 310-320, 11 figs., 1 tab.  
The proper way of applying tolerances in dimensions and in  
weights. Limiting and normalizing the number and dimensions of  
rolled shapes, and the problem of their rational forms. Goods with  
increased resistance produced through proper choice of chemical  
composition of steel, or through work-hardening. Light cold-rolled  
shapes.

P.T.A.

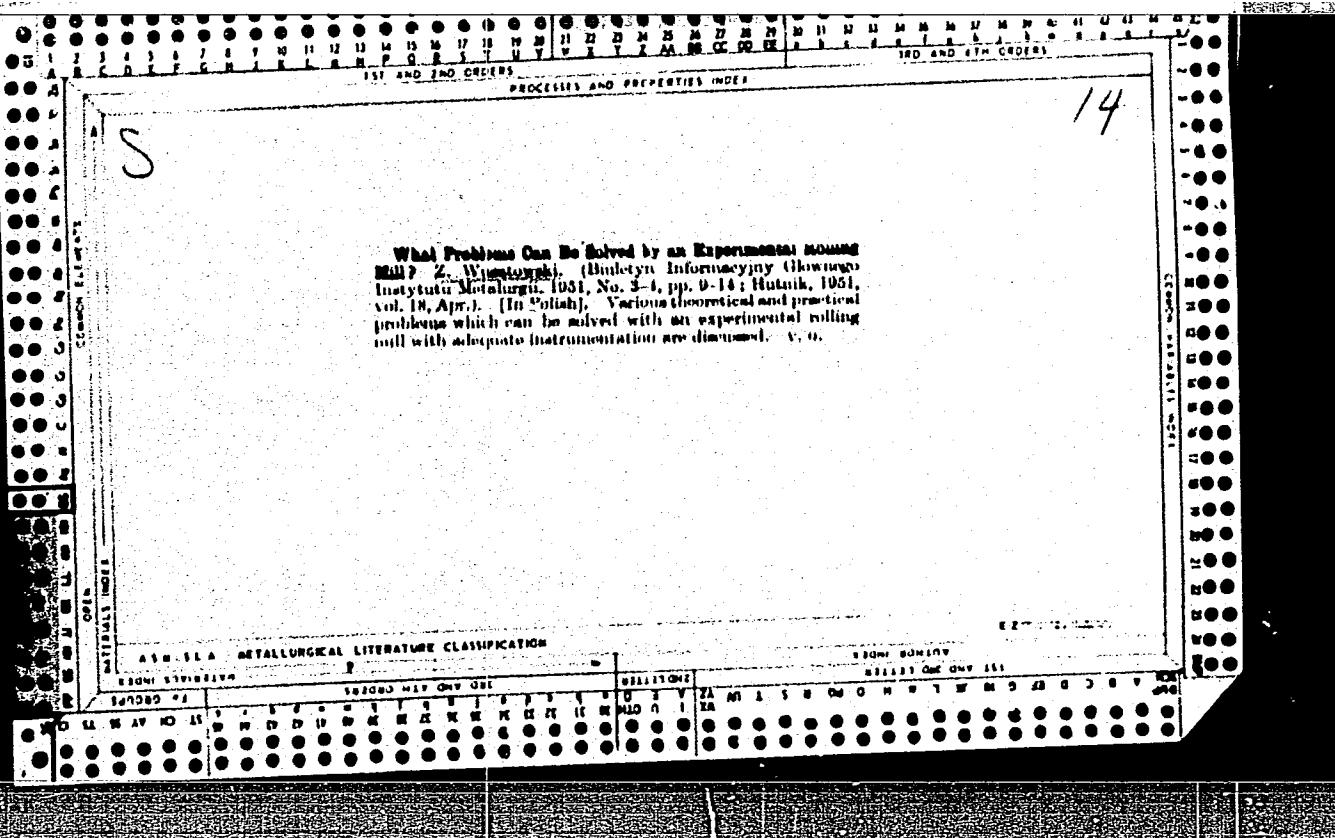
Metallurgy

689-122

504 Wuzniawski Z. Factors Influencing the Differences in Thickness of  
Rolled Sheets and Strips.

„Czynniki wpływające na odchyłki grubości przy walcowaniu  
blach i tańc”. Hutnik. No. 11-12, 1950, pp. 415-423, 9 figs.

Sections of rolled sheets and strips. Forces acting in a section  
during the process of rolling sheets and strips. Reaction of rolled  
metal on the rolls when rolling. Action of heat on the rolls, and the  
methods of cooling the rolls. Factors influencing the differences of  
the thickness of rolled sheets and strips.



*Met. Abstracts*

19

**\*Metal Flow, Elongation, and Spread During Rolling of Regular Sections.** Z. Wimontowski and A. Wojtylak. (*Prace Głównego Inst. Mł.*, 1951, 8, (1), 23-46).—[In Polish]. Equations for the detn. of metal flow during rolling of regular sections, derived by various investigators, are critically examined. Metal flow during rolling of regular sections, such as equal angles, tees, channels, and double-tees, was calculated with the use of Wimontowski's formula for the coeff. of elongation and spread and Lendl's formula for the coeff. of mean elongation of the total cross-section, these formulas having been found to be in closest agreement with the experimental data presented. By redesigning rolls and grooves to give area reduction approaching the theoretical value for a single rolling pass, roll wear is reduced, rolling mill output is raised, and less power is consumed. Calculations are facilitated by a nomogram and a specially devised slide-rule. 19 ref.—A. G.

19

*MR*

†Critical Review of Recent Theories of Rolling. Z. Wusek-towaki (*Prace Głównego Inst. Met.*, 1961, 8, (5), 389-418).—  
(In Polish). Recent theories of rolling are discussed in detail, with particular ref. to the work of Nadai, Tselikov, and Orowan. Nadai's and Orowan's theories allow for the variation in friction along the arc of contact of metal with the rolls, but only accurate measurements of roll pressure along the arc of contact will make the correct evaluation of these theories possible. Factors not taken into account by any of the theories include the spread of metal, the large elastic stresses occurring particularly in cold rolling under high pressure, the local effect of roll pressure on the metal, the effect of the rate of plastic deformation on the resistance to deformation, anisotropy of the rolled metal, flattening of the rolls due to compression, &c. Theoretical curves and experimental data are plotted and compared. 27 ref.

—A. G.

WUSATOWSKI, Z.

(2) MR

2809.

621.944.14

Wusatowski Z. The Calculation of Speed in the Rolling Process.  
"Obliczanie szybkości w procesie walcania". (Prace Inst. Metalurgii No. 1), Katowice, 1952, FWT, 44.5 pp., 21 figs., 7 tabs.

Polish Technical Abst.  
No. 1 1954  
Metallurgy

Determination of formulae and methods of calculating speed of rolling in working conditions. Existing theoretical assumptions of speed calculation, and the part played by forward- and back-slips in the rolling process, together with approximate formulae for determining the angle of the neutral plane, with particular reference to the formulae of Pavloff, Ekelund, Celikoff and Siebel and the more exact formulae of Bland and Ford. Practical methods of calculating the speed of rolling rectangular and irregular profiles, and formulae for speed calculation in continuous systems for rolling bars, sections, sheets and strips.

WUSATOWSKI, Z.

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met

Polish Technical Abstracts  
No. 4, 1953  
Metallurgy

2986

621.771.24 : 620.178.0

Wusatowski Z., Wołyk A. Analysis of Metal Flow in Irregular and Asymmetric Sections.

"Analiza płynięcia metalu w kształtownikach nieregularnych i niesymetrycznych". (Prace Inst. Metalurgii No. 2), Katowice, 1932, PWT, 10.5 pp., 7 figs., 3 tabs.

In order to develop a method of controlling the suitability of the roll pass design for irregular and asymmetric sections, the authors examined Lendl's formula of coefficient of mean elongation of a total cross-section containing various elements, and the Wusatowski's formula of the coefficient of free elongation and spread. Checking calculations were made for light and heavy standard gauge rolls, for a tramway rail and for a tie plate. The calculations given indicate that the method used for analysis of the metal flow applied for regular sections, is suitable also for irregular and asymmetric sections. Errors of calculation in relation to real values are found, to be within the limits of a few percent.

WUSATOWSKI, Z.

(3) 347

2558

621.344.0713

✓ Wusatowski Z., Wusatowski R. Possibilities of Mathematical Determination of Metal Flow in Regular Sections.

„Mozliwosci matematycznego określenia płynięcia metalu w profilach regularnych”. (Prace Inst. Metalurgii No. 4) Katowice, 1952, 18.5 pp., 23 figs., 8 tabs.

Commonly used methods of calculating the mean draft in the rolling process and the authors' own method of calculating the mean height and draft, together with the adaptation of Z. Wusatowski's formula for calculating spread and elongation; it was found possible to determine mathematically the metal flow in regular sections. Checking the conclusions in practice.

Polish Technical Abst.  
No. 1 1954  
Metallurgy

Wusatowski, Z.

v 1953

J. Proces  
metal metallurgy

✓ Analysis of metal flow in irregular and asymmetric sections. Z. Wusatowski and A. Wójtylak (Prace Inst. Metal., 1952, 4, 89-108). Roll pass designs are computed for a light and heavy, standard gauge rail, for a tram rail, and for a tie plate. The designs

✓ Mathematical determination of metal flow in regular sections.  
Z. Wusatowski and R. Wusatowski (*Prace Inst. Metal.*, 1952, 4,  
273-291). On the basis of theoretical considerations, a new  
time-saving method of mathematical determination of metal flow  
in regular sections is evolved. The method makes use of several  
programs included in the set for calculation of metal traits  
and heights and surfaces of the sections used in high-speed  
elongation mills.

By S. A. LACHOWICZ, et al.

SSP

off

WUSATOWSKI, Z.

(B) Met

2573

669.14.018.264 : 621.771.8

Murki C, Wusatowski Z, Młodzik Z, Plating Soft Carbon Steel  
Sheets with Stainless Steel.

Platrownie blach z miękkich stali węglowych blachami kwasoodpornymi. (Prace Inst. Metallurgii No. 5), Katowice, 1952, PWT, 93 pp., 18 figs., 3 tabs.

This paper contains definitions of plated products, a review of commonly used production methods and examples of applying them. The authors discuss their own method of plating soft carbon steel sheets with stainless steel. This method is a variation on rolling in packets, the packing being done not by means of interposing rods but with external packing by means of a strip. Investigations were conducted on thick sheets of rimmed carbon steel with about 0.15% C, plated with stainless steel sheets, of 18/8 type, titanium stabilised. It was assumed that if good results were obtained for these materials, then still more satisfactory results should be obtained from plating with other kinds of 18/8 type stainless steel. Individual operations described are: preparation

Polish Technical Abst.  
No. 1 1954  
Metallurgy

Wusatowskij, Z.

8532

621.844.145

Flisiewicz K., Wusatowski Z., Galanty A. Comparison of Calculation Methods for Roll Pressures in the Cold Rolling Process of Steels

Porównanie metod obliczania nacisku wałków w procesie wycinania taśmy na zimno bez naciągu i przeciwciążą. (Prace Inst. Min. Hutnicza No 21 Stalingrad 1953. PWT, 243 pp., 19 figs., 12 tabs)

In all comparisons of theoretical formulas and practical methods of calculating the roll pressure are given on the basis of a comparison of calculated values with measured pressures. The roll pressure values were taken from data published in technical literature. These considerations led to the assumption that the best results for the designer are obtained when calculating the roll pressure by the practical method of Sie 8 and the method recommended by SKF. The limitation of the present research work lies in the fact that the investigations were based on only a few cases of rolling, whereas for statistical value a large number of available cases are necessary. The only positive result of the work lays in its ascertaining that, by comparison with practical and simple methods, pure mathematical calculations lead to errors of the same order and in many cases to even greater ones. It was also proved, that as regards certain rolling processes not all methods and formulae are suitable for calculating the roll pressure, and that neither of the methods cited can to all rolling processes be applied for correct calculation of roll pressure. It is pointed out that none of the known methods and formulae take into consideration the influence of rolling speed on the value of roll pressure. Since this speed actually exists, however, it should be taken into consideration in a correct method of calculation.

1005 PITTOSVILLE, WI

*The Influence of Transformation of Interstitial Carbides on the Properties of Mild Carbon Steels.* Z. Winston Smith. *Pract. Ingénieur Mécanicien*, 1952, 6, (5), 1-69. (In English). Considering in turn the problems of precipitation of interstitial carbides and the appearance of stresses in the structure of steel during heat treatment, the author discusses the influence of heat treatments and the chemical composition of steel on the phenomena of the Johnson yield and blue brittleness. The precipitation of the tertiary carbide is the main cause of the yield and after rapid cooling the precipitation of nitrides also occurs during after cold working. To confirm his conclusions the author examined recent experiments with nitrocarburizing of nitrocarburizing and the influence of hydrogen reduction on the properties of mild steel. (137 references).

*2/8/88 JPL JCH*

WUSAŁOWSKI, 2.

met 4

Metallurgical Abst.  
Vol. 21 A pr. 1954  
Working

Comparison of Methods for Calculating the Roll Pressure in Cold Rolling Strips Without Tension or Back-Tension, K. Filasiewicz, Z. Wusatowski, and A. Galanty (*Prace Inst. Minist. Hutn.*, 1953, 5, (2), 57-81).—[In Polish]. The results obtained by the known methods of calculating roll pressures in cold rolling are compared with the experimental data available in the literature. The best results, from the point of view of a designer, are obtained by using Siebel's and S.K.F. methods. None of the methods reviewed takes into account the effect of rolling speed upon roll pressure, which an exact method should be able to predict.—S. K. L.

WUSA70001, 8:

Journal of the Iron and Steel Inst.  
June 1954  
Rolling-Mill Practice

Comparison of Methods of Calculating Torque and Specific Rolling Power During Cold Rolling without Front or Back Tension. K. Pilatowicz, S. Wanczyk and A. Galansy. (Prace Instytutu Metalirownictwa, 1953, 5, (1), 193-203). [In Polish]. The formulas usually applied and the method of calculating torque and specific rolling power during cold rolling without front or back tension are given. On the basis of data published in the technical literature concerning rolling in two-high, four-high and precision four-high stands, the torque and rolling power were determined using the above methods. Results by calculations and by measurements are compared.—W.O.